

Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894.

No. 2901

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Advertiser.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £500,000
RESERVE FUND £75,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months..... 5 per cent.
" " 6 " 4 "
" " 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [1063]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £685,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months..... 5 per cent.
" " 6 " 4 "
" " 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [1064]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS

A. Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [1065]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Chair. of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tang Shang, Esq.
H. Stoleroff, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1894. [1066]

English News.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing, amount to £7,913,375. The premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

For particulars and rates,
Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [1067]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. £83,333.33.
EQUAL TO £318,000.00

RESERVE FUND £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSU SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1894. [1068]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [1069]

Masonic.

S. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 61A, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1070]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

POPULAR MATINEE.

MR. NATH. RUCHWALDY, with his PUPILS and AMATEURS, will REPEAT their Very Successful ENTERTAINMENT TO-MORROW Afternoon, the 10th Inst. To begin at 4.15 sharp, and end about 6.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Adults \$1.00
Children \$0.50

PLAN at W. ROBINSON'S.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1894. [1066]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BLACKWOOD GOODS, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 10th November, 1894,
commencing at 3.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,
(For Sundry Accounts),

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—

ENGLISH-MADE COUCHES and EASY CHAIRS, LARGE GILT MIRROR, GILT and TEAK FRAMED MIRRORS and OVER-MANTELS, FOILD TEA TABLES, OCTAGON and ROUND TABLES, CANTON BLACKWOOD STOOLS and TEAPOYS, WRITING TABLES, MARBLE CLOCKS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, BRASS POLES, CORNICES, &c.

EXTENSION DINING-TABLE & CHAIRS, SEVERAL SIDE-OARDS and DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, GLASS and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, &c.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, "TRICORD" by PLEYEL.

ONE HARMONIUM.

BRASS BEDSTEAD with SPRING and HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

SINGLE & DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, &c.

SEVERAL MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and LADY'S DRESSING TABLES, and GLASSES, SEVERAL DOOR DOUBLE WINGED SOLID TEAK WARDROBES, SINGLE and DOUBLE WARDROBES, WALL CABINETS, FIRE SCREEN with PLATE GLASS.

ONE HANDSOME CHEVAL GLASS, BLACKWOOD MOUNTED.

PANTRY, BED-ROOM and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES, SEVERAL SHANGHAI BATHS and GRATINGS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On View from Friday, the 9th November.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [1065]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

N O T I C E is hereby given that I, who have hitherto been known as GEORGE EDWARD STEWART VON STOCKHAUSEN, will from to-day adopt and be known under the Name of GEORGE EDWARD STEWART.

GEORGE EDWARD STEWART.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1894. [1067]

WANTED.

A N ENGLISH NURSE to look after TWO CHILDREN.

Apply to

"Z,"
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1068]

NOTICE.

F ROM the 16th OCTOBER the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to SUPPLY BROWN, LARD in BLADDERS, FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c.

ALSO, BEEF, in JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK PUDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIES, SMOKED BACON and HAMS of the Finest Quality from PIGS Fed and CURED by the above Butchery.

F. G. KEELING.

Shanghai, 6th October, 1894. [1064]

AN APPEAL.

T HE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Party, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK, &c.

Gentlemen's Suits made to order, and Caps and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, old Newspapers to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1894. [1069]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENT FOR—

INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894.

TELEPHONE No. 97. [1065]

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1894. [1064]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting
throughout
the Premises.

Telegraphic Address—

"CENTRAL,
SHANGHAI."

T HIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, Douche, Shower, Sprays, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamer.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

730

W. BREWER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

W. BREWER has just received a Fine Assortment of JAPANESE HAND PAINTED CARDS.

Also an entirely New Series of CHINESE CARDS.

A Handsome and very appropriate CHRISTMAS BISCUIT to Home Friends,

12 PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS of HONGKONG, handsomely bound, \$3.50.

SKETCHES in an AROUND SHANGHAI, ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS,

and handsomely bound.

BOXES of JAPANESE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, charmingly designed.

A Large Assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS from all the best makers.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [1065]

BOARD AND LODGING

FROM \$6.00 PER DAY.

HYDRAULIC L

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF

**ILFORD DRY
PLATES,**

t. b. 1/1, 10/8, 12/10,
and are offering the same at popular prices.

**SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED
PAPER,**
4 pl. in tins.

**DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.**
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

CONSTERNATION IN CANTON.

THE VICEROY ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.
(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

CANTON, November 8th.
Great consternation prevails in the native official circles of this city. The Viceroy Li Han-chang received the following telegram from his brother Li Hung-chang, the other day from his brother Li Hung-chang:

"The mind of the Emperor is inscrutable; take care and act."

His Excellency attempted to commit suicide the same evening and was with difficulty prevented by his attendants from carrying out his intention. He is now under strict surveillance day and night.

And all this happens at a time when both the Governor of Canton and the Tarter General are now at Peking. We wonder and wait.

This information is thoroughly reliable.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

SIMLA, October 15th.

Owing to the Amir's illness the tour of the Commander-in-Chief has been postponed, *sus sic*, and no new date for his departure will be fixed for a considerable time.

An extraordinary meeting of the Viceroy's Council was held this morning, the result being the Commander-in-Chief has postponed his departure on tour from Simla. Very great excitement exists in Simla owing to the occurrence. Council was summoned at a very short notice.

The Government of India does not regard the report that the Amir of Kabul is organizing a revolt of Afghans in use against the British Government, if necessary, as at all probable, and the report may be safely contradicted.

Latest news concerning the extraordinary meeting of Council held this morning is to the effect that the Amir of Kabul is very dangerously ill and may die at any moment.

October 16th.

The Viceroy's Executive Council met this morning to discuss matters relating to the illness of the Amir. The Council meeting lasted some time. No further news has been received this morning from Kabul, but the latest authentic account stated that the Amir was sinking rapidly.

LONDON, October 16th.

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, commenting on the negotiations initiated by Great Britain with a view to securing the adhesion of the Powers for joint intervention in the state of affairs in the Far East, says that Her Majesty the Queen's Government incurred a needless humiliating rebuff, thereby lowering England's prestige and impairing her capacity to intervene herself in the war between China and Japan should occasion arise. The *Times* adds that no power appears to be willing to fall in with the proposal of the British Government to intervene in the war.

PARIS, October 17th.

M. Le Myre de Viles is expected to reach Antananarivo to-day. The French Ultimatum, which will be presented by him to the Royal Government, demands the recognition of the exclusive and complete French protectorate over Madagascar, and the establishment of a permanent French garrison at the capital Antananarivo.

LONDON, October 17th.

The *Times* publishes telegrams from its correspondent at St. Petersburg stating that arrangements are being made to send six steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet from Odessa to Vladivostok in the Pacific where they will be equipped as war cruisers. There are about twelve ships of the Volunteer fleet running as merchantmen, and they can be easily armed and used for doing the work of cruisers.

Lord Ripon's despatch settling the question of the Military Contribution of the States Settlements will shortly reach Singapore.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies does not fix a specific reduction of the contribution, but a readjustment of the tribute in a manner calculated to satisfy the demands of the Colony is, however, specified in the despatch.

October 18th.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, which took place yesterday for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half year ended June 30, at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, the Chairman said he expected the proposed British dollar which will be coined in the Bombay mint and will probably circulate in the East in the early months of next year.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 19th.

The admission of Princess Alix as a communicant of the Greek Church will take place immediately. The marriage of the Czar with Princess Alix will probably be celebrated at Livadia.

The *Nova Vremya* in a leading article, discussing the situation in Afghanistan arising from the alarming indisposition of the Amir Abdur Rahman, states that if the British intervene in the event of the Amir's death in favour of his son Sherzad Habibullah Khan and plant British influence on the Afghan frontier, it will then be the duty of Russia to establish her influence likewise on her frontier. The paper expresses the opinion that the natural consequence of this policy will lead to the partitioning of Afghanistan between Great Britain and Russia.

LONDON, October 19th.

The Press throughout Europe deplores the prospect of the world being deprived by death of a peace-loving Czar. The European bourses are uneasy.

An officially inspired statement is published in the *Daily News* to the effect that two days after the Cabinet Council at Downing Street, the British Government informed China that Great Britain was prepared to negotiate in behalf of her. Overtures were then made by Great Britain to the other Powers with a view to arrange for a joint representation at Tokio. The Mikado's Government hearing the overtures enquired whether the terms for the restoration of peace were likely to be such as to form the basis for the opening of negotiations with Japan. The Japanese Government were duly informed on this point, but no definite reply has yet been received from Japan. It is believed that the basis which has now been submitted will be acceptable to China as well as to Japan. The majority of the Powers are in accord with Great Britain, and it is hoped that others, who have at present stood aloof, will eventually assent to the British proposal.

(From the *Egyptian Gazette*.)

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

CAIRO, October 19th.

Great Britain, feeling herself weakened by the action of the French at Madagascar, is preparing to occupy some point in the China Sea.

THE LATE CZAR.

The body of the late Czar of Russia was conveyed on Tuesday by torchlight from the Palace in Livadia to the church, where it lay in state on Wednesday. Yesterday it was conveyed by man-of-war to Sebastopol, and thence it will be taken to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Free dinners are given to the poor at each stopping place, and extraordinary police precautions are being taken en route.

THE SOUDAN.

Rahab, Sultan of the Lake Tchad region, will co-operate against the Mahdites, as will also General Baratieri, who has instituted, for this purpose, a native militia force.

THE BRITISH CRUISER *Admiral* left for the North at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE return match, Hongkong Cricket Club v. Army and Navy, will be played on the Public Recreation Ground tomorrow afternoon.

A QUESTION OF PORT AND PAN.

Toh Kwai, cook, sued Mr. W. K. Wyllie,

Superintendent of the High-level Tramway Company, for \$100,000, for one and a half months' wages alleged to be due to him for services rendered.

THE O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. to-day.

THE GERMAN STATISTICAL, Bernhard Mantein, has computed that Greece stands in the first rank among European countries in the number of centenarians. He attributes this to its climate.

THE O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Belgique*, with mails, &c., which left Hongkong on October 14th for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 7th inst.

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SERMONS will be preached on Sunday, the 11th inst., on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society in St. Peter's (Seaman's) Church, Union Church, German Bethesda Chapel, St. Stephen's Chinese Church, C. M. S., and in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House.

THERE is one widow to every sixteen and a half of the population of Washington, D.C.; the total number of widows, as appears by the recent census report, is 15,000. The excessive proportion is accounted for by the fact that employment in many branches of the Government service has been found for the widows of soldiers.

"CH. papa, who is that ragged man?"

"That, my son, is the great composer of grand operas."

"And who is that fine-looking gentleman with such good clothes?"

"That's the man who wrote the latest popular song, 'Never Let Your Mother Carry Up the Coal.'"

WE will draw attention to the afternoon performance to be given to-morrow in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, by Mr. N. Ruchwaldy, assisted by his pupils and several of our popular vocal amateurs, including Messrs. G. G. Brady and C. T. Robinson. The programme will be almost identical with Mr. Ruchwaldy's previous successful entertainment, and doubtless there will be a large attendance.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme in the Barrack Square to-night, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:

Polska	"The Dragon"	Fahrbach.
Quadrille	"Fa Miquel"	Faust.
Schottische	"Trotz"	Wiliams.
Scherzo	"Sultan of Mocha"	Oto Reader.
Lancers	"Beaux Jours"	Fahrbach.
Schottische	"Happy Days"	Wiliams.
	"Nina"	

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following letter, the handwriting of a "Victoria College upper school-boy," and as it is certainly a curiosity in its way we give it for whatever it may be worth:

Good Morning
My Dear Friend
Please A Quel told A. L. excuse me trouble her house, for last night I am being a drunker when you finished your breakfast come my house at once, I told you some importance thing being yours.

Your Sweet H. P.

THE following is a free translation of an article that appeared the other day in a Chinese paper published in Canton:—Of late the officers of the Foreign Customs have become very strict and energetic, the search parties having specially distinguished themselves. They board the river steamers at Capitan and search all the way up. If any old blankets, old shoes, or old clothing are found, they are seized and the owners have to pay a fine. The plea that they are old is not entertained.

The Deputy Commissioner answers that the articles were new once and as there is no proof that duty was paid on them there it must be charged now to make up for the omission. The Commissioner issued a proclamation the other day and had it posted up in all the steamers warning passengers that they should wear as few clothes as possible, or they would run a risk of having them confiscated.

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A QUESTION OF PORT AND PAN.

Toh Kwai, cook, sued Mr. W. K. Wyllie,

Superintendent of the High-level Tramway Company, for \$100,000, for one and a half months' wages alleged to be due to him for services rendered.

THE O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gaetic*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

DURING the seven months ended October the Osaka Mint struck off some eighteen million one yen pieces, and three million yen's worth of other small coins. This is an unprecedented record.

The Mint is now engaged in striking three hundred thousand yen's worth of nickel coins, the work to be done in three weeks.

services rendered. Mr. Wyllie disputed the claim and stated that the sum of \$9,50, which he had paid into court, was all that was due to the plaintiff.

Plain st. stated that he gave his master notice on the 1st September and left his employ on October 15th, when the defendant asked him to make good some cooking utensils. The defendant absolutely refused to pay him wages.

Cross-examined.—I was not cooking Chinese chow in my utensils.

The Wyllie said that on the morning of October 15th he saw the cookman cook Chinese chow in his utensils. He told him when he came into his service that there was a separate cook-house for Chinese, and that if he bought him cooking in his English utensils he'd be made to think the things good, for they could not be used for cooking his chow on any future occasion.

His lordship—Judgment for defendant.

Mr. Wyllie—All costs?

FOOCHOW NOTES.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FOOCHOW, November 5th.—There is not very much to report from here just now, nearly all the talk being about the war, rumours of which are constantly flying about, and they are so many and so contradictory that one doesn't know what to believe. Military preparations continue in the city and large bodies of troops are reported to be coming in daily from the interior.

Training for our Winter Race Meeting, fixed for the 11th, 12th, and 13th, December, commenced some time ago, but so far it has been rather slow. As we are likely to get some ponies from Shanghai, now that the races are over there, made up on our course are bound to get livelier. I heard the other day that "An Old Sportsman" intends coming up to our races! If he does come I am sure we can show him some good sport.

Last Thursday the China Merchants' steamer *Luching* from Hongkong put in here short of coal. She sailed again yesterday after getting a supply. On the same day a small steamer named the *Kuowong*, also from Hongkong, came in for the same reason, and after calling proceeded to Keelung. It is very difficult to get coal here just now, as all the available supplies have been bought up by the Chinese Government, and only small quantities can be obtained at famine prices.

The monsoon must be much stronger than usual this season, as no fewer than three steamers called in here during October short of coal.

Mr. Allen, our Vice-Consul at Pagoda Anchorage, left here last trip by the *Namoa* for Amoy on a tiger-hunting expedition, and returned on Saturday, having been successful in bagging a very fine tigress on the morning after his arrival in Amoy. The brute measured ten feet, ten inches over skull.

A blight has fallen over Pagoda Anchorage in the shape of a gang of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred men, women, and children—made up of refugees who were washed out of houses and home by the floods in Hupeh, and had characters discharged from the Chinese army. You can imagine what a bad lot the latter must be to get discharged at the present critical time, when soldiers are said to be sorely needed! They are going round begging in the "if you don't give it to me I'll take it" style, and so giving another charm to life at Pagoda Anchorage, where matters have been rather dull since the river was closed.

BRITAIN'S INTEREST IN THE WAR.

The interest of the British public in the struggle between China and Japan is a good deal more than a mere outburst of curiosity and concern, the beatings of Russian semi-official organs to the contrary notwithstanding. The foreign trade of these two Eastern nations is carried on chiefly with British possessions and in British ships. In Korea also the bulk of the imports are British goods, and in the Peninsular Kingdom we hold, commercially and politically, the largest stake in Korean commerce and prosperity. It therefore follows that the war being waged by Japan against China must deeply affect, in the present and for the future, British interests in the Far East; and it may even be said to be waged at Britain's expense, and the time is therefore opportune, as the *Scotsman* truly remarks, for setting forth clearly the groove and direction in which the trade of these countries has been moving since we opened their gates to the commerce and civilization of the Great West—to read the last pages of the chapter of political and commercial history which may soon close, and, if possible, guess from them how the chapter about to open is likely to run. Fortunately, says our Scotch contemporary, we have the material in two reports, which appeared simultaneously, prepared by the officials of her Majesty's Legations at Peking and Tokio, and dealing respectively with the foreign trade of China and that of Japan. It has often been said that the once supreme control which we possessed of the over-seas-commerce of the two great Empires of Eastern Asia has been slipping from us. It can hardly be said that this view is borne out by the facts and figures contained in these reports, or at all events by those that relate to Japan. At the same time, great changes in the nature and conditions of Eastern trade have been in progress during the last ten or twenty years, and the war is certain to give impetus to these, and to bring in new and powerful factors of a revolutionary kind. One outstanding fact is that the trade of Japan is developing at an extremely rapid rate, while that of China has been by comparison standing still, or has even, in what were once staple branches of Chinese exports and imports, been undergoing retrogression. The commerce of China is still, of immensely greater importance to us and to the world at large than that of Japan, but Japanese foreign trade is coming up on it hand over hand. Last year the value of the foreign trade carried on at the Japanese treaty ports reached the handsome total of over twenty-three millions sterling. Imports were about a quarter of a million sterling more than exports in value, and the figures have only been exceeded in the year 1890. Exports showed a decline of nearly one and three-quarters of a million sterling on the total for the previous year, but this fall is wholly accounted for by what it may be hoped was the temporary cause of the commercial crisis and consequent diminished demand for such Japanese staples as silk and tea in the United States. Compared with the average of the previous decade, the gross value of the foreign trade of Japan showed an increase of close upon six and a half millions; and, in point of fact, it has almost doubled in the past ten years.

What position does the British share hold in the large and growing outside trade of the Mikado's Empire? The question is one of extreme interest, more particularly in view of the fact that under the new treaty just concluded with Japan, it is promised that the whole country, and not merely a few ports, will be opened up to Western enterprise. The answer is not satisfactory. Direct British trade with Japan has indeed, but somewhat the predominant position it once held. But this is not because it has fallen off—it has, on the contrary, increased—but is due to the growth of the aggregate foreign commerce of the country, more especially with British possessions, much of which ultimately finds its way to the United Kingdom. The most marked development of Japanese exports has been with other Oriental countries, and, leaving China aside, this means in effect more active business with Hongkong, with Singapore, with India, and with Australia, all of them British possessions.

In everything which the United Kingdom can supply to Japan, "we read," she still stands far in advance of all competitors." As a purchaser from Japan the British Empire runs the United States close; and the value of British goods imported is nearly four times as great as that of Germany, which comes next in order. So long as we hold over 40 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of Japan and own two-thirds of the tonnage employed in it, our interest in what may befall the "British of the East" must be greater than that of any other nation. Whether we shall continue to hold this place it is left for ourselves and for events to determine. Japan is no longer merely a consumer of British and other foreign goods and an exporter of raw produce and certain special staples. It is taking its place as a great producing and manufacturing country. A good

deal of the increased imports of last year may be set down to the account of preparations for the present war; a good deal more is attributable to machinery and other appliances which the Japanese have acquired with the object of competing with and ultimately ousting foreign goods from their own and neighbouring markets. In the distribution of two great agents of force and flight—coal and matches—Japan is already competing with and superseding us on its own soil and in adjoining countries. Japanese matches and Japanese coal are pushing themselves into all the treaty ports of China, Korea, and Formosa, and have advanced as far to the west and south as Singapore. Japanese-made yards are taking the place of the products of the Bombay mills, just as the latter pushed out a few years before the yards of Lancashire. Japanese cotton goods are also bidding for notice in neutral markets as well as at home; and more than a quarter of a million sterling's worth of mill-machinery of English make was introduced last year into Japan to provide, as the report to the Foreign Office puts it, "the means of, at some near date, competing successfully with Lancashire spinners."

While all this points to changes in the trade between this country and Japan, it need not point to decline. Indeed, the further the development of that country proceeds, and the more it acquires Western wants, the greater, although at the same time the more miscellaneous, we may expect its future international commerce to be. China presents a more perplexing and a less encouraging problem. Many influences adverse to trade, and notably to trade with this country, have affected the Chinese Empire in recent years. It is possible to trace most, although not all of them, to the stubborn resistance to reforms and the anti-foreign feeling, which the Chinese Government and people have manifested up till now to manifest. But they can hardly be held responsible for the opening of the Suez Canal, which diverted a great deal of trade which used to pass in transit through London to Continental ports direct; or for the fall in the exchange value of silver, or for the anti-opium agitation in this country, all of which have played an important part in the depression of foreign trade and of British interests in China. Probable the Chinese themselves are in part at fault for the rapid decline in the taste and demand for China tea; but one of the features of the business done last year was that, contrary to the gloomy anticipations so freely indulged in to the effect that it was doomed to extinction and ruin, the tea trade agreeably surprised people by its expansion and partial recovery. On the whole, however, there was a decline in the foreign trade of China in 1893, especially in imports; and this was the more remarkable and disquieting, seeing that the year was, generally speaking, a prosperous one for the Chinese themselves. The constant fall in the gold value of silver, intensified by the closing of the Indian mints to free coinage, and producing as it did a rise in the currency price of many articles of foreign importation, was, perhaps, the principal cause of the slackness of trade. It operated adversely on business in many ways, and surprise is expressed that the commercial failures and losses were not greater than they were reported to be. Not only were the goods on which foreign importers into China chiefly rely—especially English cotton goods and Indian yarns and opium—raised in price beyond the means of a poor people to purchase them freely; all those who sell in the country are paid in silver and find their incomes reduced by more than half, with consequences upon trade that may be imagined. Silver has been falling for a long period, but up till now the gold price of the Lancashire goods exported has fallen almost *par pasu*; and the peculiarity of the present situation is that the Manchester market has ceased to keep with the downward course of silver. Looking back over twenty or twenty-five years' experience of Shanghai trade, the following serious facts come to light—Direct imports to China from this country have fallen 6 per cent. from the figures of 1872, and exports have fallen 75 per cent. in value. Whereas in 1872 imports from the United Kingdom stood 50 per cent. and from the whole British Empire 90 per cent. of the whole business of the port, they now form only 32 and 80 per cent. respectively. Direct exports from this country constituted 65 per cent. of the trade twenty years ago, and last year only 15 per cent. The Anti-Opium philanthropists have not much reason to congratulate themselves upon the effects of their agitation. They have helped to abridge and derange trade, and also to poison the Chinese with an inferior and adulterated drug of native growth and manufacture. Our Consul at Amoy is only one of many who report that native opium is supplanting wheat, "so that the farmers now poppies in the land and import flax from America!" This Chinese opium, according to the report from Tainan, is adulterated with a repulsive and most deleterious preparation known as "Tientien cake," made from "boiled down skins and all kinds of gelatinous refuse, to which opium has been added in the boiling or anything that imitates the taste and smell of opium." But for the main cause of the backward trade and the present straits of China we are brought back to the blind conservative instincts of its rulers, who oppose all efforts to open up the country or introduce European methods and inventions. A sample instance is the delay in the construction of the North China Railway, intended to develop the natural resources of Manchuria and to find a terminus at China's chief naval station of Port Arthur. Had this work been pushed forward China would have been in a far different position for fighting Japan by land and sea than she is to-day. But delay has occurred, because, we read, "the extraordinary festivities for the celebration of the 60th birthday of the Empress Dowager this year caused the Government urgently to require money," and they are even alleged to have laid hands on half of the railway subsidies.

THE MADAGASCAR IMBROGLIO.

GREAT BRITAIN BLAMED FOR ALL THE TROUBLE.

Serious trouble has been brewing in Madagascar for some time past and, as reported by Renter, threatens shortly to come to a head in war. As to the causes and circumstances of the quarrel between the French and the hapless Hovas, it is, says the *Scotsman*, next to impossible to disentangle these from the violent *ex parte* statements made on behalf of the two disputants. This is the more disturbing seeing that the British name and British interests are haloed in the front of the dispute by both the principal parties. A certain bellicose section of the Paris press has aimed itself for several weeks past by abusing Britain under pretext of discussing the Madagascar question. These patriots perceive the perfidious hand and the malign influence of England behind the resistance of the Malagasy to submission to the flag of France, as they find them behind all the other obstacles which the Republic meets on the path of Colonial Empire. They prophesy openly of a great war, a renewal of the long conflict between France and Britain for the control of the Indian Ocean and of Eastern trade, and they point to Madagascar as the key of the position, command of which will secure for our neighbours the fulfilment of the grand projects of Sadien and Duplex. To the cooler blood of the people of

our island these vapourings may seem foolish enough, but this should not blind us to the fact that there are real difficulties and even dangers in the situation. Possession of Madagascar has been for twelve years and more a goal of French ambition. All their attempts at subjugation and colonization have hitherto resulted in failure, but some ten years ago they appeared to have obtained at last something like a solid footing on the coast of Madagascar. The war waged at that time against the Hova Government was not very successful from a military point of view, but the treaty which came out of it was claimed by our neighbours as a diplomatic victory. The ruling power at Antananarivo, while making no express acknowledgment of suzerainty, was understood to consent to the control of its foreign relations by France, to the cession of a harbour in Diego Suarez Bay at the northern extremity of the island, and to the stationing of a Minister-Resident at the capital. Following this came the recognition by Britain, under the Anglo-French agreement of August 1892, of the French Protectorate over Madagascar; as part of the bargain by which France acknowledged the validity of our position in the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Whatever may be said of the wisdom of making such a treaty, as a question of general Eastern policy, or from the point of view of the Malagasy—who, in point of fact, keenly resented action which they regarded as a givings away of their rights to our own needs—it at least showed that our sisters were not influenced by that jealousy and hatred of France which organizes like the *Figaro* assert to be the key-note of all our diplomacy.

That treaty, it may be taken for granted, we mean loyally to observe, in spirit and in letter, notwithstanding some tempests to the contrary offered by the over-zealous pushing of French claims on the Nile, the Niger, the Gambia, and the Mekong. So far as is known, there has as yet been no question raised as to the meaning and construction of the treaty which cannot be readily solved by diplomatic means; and in spite of the mischievous machinations of Chauvinist press of Paris it is earnestly to be hoped and believed that nothing of the kind will come up. With the Hovas, the semi-civilized and semi-Christianized ruling race of Madagascar, that France has her quarrel. The native Government at Antananarivo are not disposed to acknowledge or give effect to a French Protectorate, at least in the form which the agents of France desire to impose. The treaty left with them the untrammeled management of their internal affairs—Home Rule, in short. France contends that it gave her at the same time the complete supervision and management of the external affairs of Madagascar; but this the Hova Queen and her counsellors will by no means admit. The Malagasy Prime Minister has consistently refused to agree to the French Government issuing the executive to the Consular and other representatives of foreign Powers. The French complain of bad faith, and of insults and outrages offered to their countrymen. It is quite probable that these complaints are well-founded, although, looking to the circumstances and the sources from which they come, it would be well to receive them with some reserve. This at least is certain, that relations between the foreign Power that desires to impose its suzerainty and the native authority that is indisposed to accept it have gone from bad to worse, and have ended in a deadlock, and the fact may be regarded as a warning of the danger and insecurity of any Home Rule bargain. What has now happened is understood to be that an Ultimatum has been addressed, through her Minister-Resident, M. le Myre de Villiers, to the Court of Antananarivo, the effect of which is that the Hovas must consent to a fuller control of their affairs by France, including a surrender on the executive question, and that a further cession of territory shall be made in the neighbourhood of Diego Suarez Bay and indemnity paid for past misdeeds. It is not expected that a favourable reply will be received to this message—M. le Myre de Villiers' record, both in Madagascar and in Siam, has not been conspicuously successful; and preparations are accordingly being made for sending out a military expedition to enforce the French terms. On the side of the Hovas, also, the signs are far from being pacific. They have been for some time preparing for resistance by importing ammunition and other military stores. They have an army part of which has been drilled and armed on European models, and different estimates have been formed of its fighting powers. A French advance on the capital would not be a march over, even were the natural difficulties of the country much less serious than they are. As in their previous encounters with foreign invaders, however, the Malagasy are relying upon their two great General—forest and fever. It may be asked—Where in all this imbroglio is to be found the pretext to British interference or the occasion of French complaint against us? The ingenuity of the fire-eaters of the type of Prince Henri of Orleans is equal to discovering that we are at the bottom of the whole mischief. It is with them a grievance and a wrong to France that Madagascar should have received what seeds of civilization and Christianity. It possesses through the labour of British missionaries, and that yet a full half of the trade of the island is in British hands. It is well known to them that if the policy of free intercourse with foreign countries, which the active-minded Prince-Consul and Prime Minister at Antananarivo favours, were carried out, British rather than French trade would be the gainer. Large concessions have also been granted to British companies for the development of the mineral and other resources of the island; one such body of concessionaries has been granted rights over a vast territory of 32,000 square miles between the capital and the West Coast, and such rights the French are bound by their treaties to respect. It is conjectured that it is the success of these British enterprises in attracting labour and opening prospects of gain, that has been the real inspiration of the French Ultimatum. Granting that it is refused, there are three routes by which a French expedition might advance on the Hova capital, and of these the easiest and safest, although the longest in distance, is that which passes through the British concessions. It is inevitable, if this road be chosen, that difficulties will arise, and that claims of indemnity will be made which the British Government will be bound to support, so far as they are just and reasonable. The danger, then, is all in the future. There is no reason to believe that it will assume a critical form, as between France and this country, even should war break out between the Hovas and the French, because there is no reason to suppose that the tone and attitude of the *Figaro* and the fire-eaters represent the tone and attitude of the French nation and Government towards a friendly and neighbour Power. A true mirror of the mind of the French Ministry is probably to be seen in the temperate article in the *Temps*, which is read as a snub to the "Colonial" party. For France's own sake, to say nothing of the Malagasy and their nascent civilization, it is sincerely to be hoped that war may still be averted. It is true that Prince Henri of Orleans is heard crying "On to Antananarivo," as the other day he was shouting "On to Bangkok!" Beyoncé, leap from your scabbards, he shouts in his best Ercles vein, "roar canion! sound drums and trumpets. The honour of France is at stake!" But the honour of France is not yet in the hands of a junior son of the Pretender's house; the French

Government know that a march to Antananarivo would not be a parade—that it would cost thousands of lives and millions of money. In no case would the game be worth the candle. France could, of course, play it if she chose. It is in her power, at a trifling sacrifice, to conquer Madagascar. But the Republic would be weakened at home. It would not be strengthened abroad. French and British relations in the Indian Ocean would be put into more, not fewer, Franco-Spanish and British in Zanzibar would be a perpetual challenge to the peace of Africa and of the East. The promising beginning of a native civilization in the great African island would be destroyed. Another market for our trade would be lost. With all these things at stake, we cannot but look with anxiety to what is about to happen in Madagascar.

DEAFNESS. An essay describing a really genuine Cure for Deafness, Singing in Ears, &c., no matter how severe or long-standing, will be sent post-free—Artificial Ear-drums and similar appliances entirely superseded. Address THOMAS KEMPE, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London. [Advt.]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th November, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Temp.	Hum.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Rain.	Wind.
Whitlock	30.00	51	SSE					
Tokio	30.08	51	NE					
Diego Suarez	30.08	51	ENE					
Batavia	30.16	58	NNW					
Foochee	30.08	56	SW					
Angra	30.08	56	SW					
Swatoe	30.04	55	NNW					
Canton	30.04	55	NNW					
Macao	30.00	54	NNW					
Victoria Peak	30.00	54	NNW					
Cap Rock	30.01	54	NNW					
Hoboken	30.03	51	NNW					
Macao	30.03	51	NNW					
Habang	30.03	51	NNW					
Cape St. James	30.00	54	NNW					

9th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Temp.	Hum.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Rain.	Wind.
Whitlock	30.07	52	SW					
Tokio	30.02	52	NE					
Diego Suarez	30.02	52	NE					
Batavia	30.02	52	SW					
Foochee	30.02	52	SW					
Angra	30.02	52	SW					
Swatoe	30.02	52	SW					

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—95 per cent., nominal, sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000, gold—92½ sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—95 nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—95 buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.
China Trade Insurance Company—\$65 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 175 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$144 per share, sellers.
Vanguard Insurance Association—\$75, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15, sellers.
The State Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$161 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$178 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$75 per share, sellers.
The State Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—\$23 per share, sellers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$66, buyers.
In to China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$39, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$46, buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$148 per share, sellers.
Lung-Sun Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, sellers.

MINING.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$45 per share, sellers.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per share, sellers.
The Dash Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$490 per share, sellers.
The New Himalayan Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$200, sellers.
Sociedad Francesa des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$50 per share, buyers.
The Indian Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$450, buyers.

WORKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$7 per share, sellers.
Wardell's Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$8 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$10.

The Shima Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$50, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and buyers.
Dakin, Cruikshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$75 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 to buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/1
Bank Bills, on demand 2/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2/64
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/70

On INDIA—
T. T. 190
On Demand 190

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 73
Private, 30 days' sight 74
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.33
Silver (per oz.) 29

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen. Mr. Morton Jones.
Mr. J. G. Buckle. Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet. Major and Mrs. Moore.
Mrs. Cox. Mr. J. L. Prosser.
Mr. H. Crombie. Mr. Sanderson.
Mr. R. P. Dipole. Mr. and Mrs. Sansom.
Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. F. H. Elaghak.
Mr. D. Ferguson. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. J. Hansen. Smith and family.
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. John J. Hoar. Mr. Taylor.
Rev. and Mrs. Vailleau. Capt. Gee, Vice-vaness.
Mrs. G. Holmes. Capt. Gee, Vice-vaness.
Mr. J. E. Macrae. Mrs. H. Wilson.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. L. S. Adelstein. Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. T. D. Allcroft. Mr. Hugh MacCallum.
Mr. W. L. Allcroft. Mr. J. MacNutt & vallet.
Mr. H. T. Allcroft. Mr. J. H. May.
Miss Bailey. Miss F. May.
Mr. C. S. Biff. Mr. J. McWilliams.
Rev. S. A. Bayley, M.A. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. W. Blayney. Mr. E. Noble.
Mr. Mrs. Brington. Mr. E. W. Parfitt.
Miss Boffin. Mr. F. Hornemann.
Miss Birkam. Mr. C. T. Burkam.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe, and child. Mr. S. Rebeck.
Captain R. Crawford. Mr. G. S. Richards.
Mr. W. B. Croker. Miss H. S. Richards.
Mr. R. H. Douglas. Mr. J. H. Richards.
Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. D. C. Roby.
Mr. N. Edson. Mr. M. Le Roux.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Eldred. Mr. R. F. Rye.
Mr. G. Fenwick. Mrs. Schönfeld.
Mr. B. T. Goepfert. Mr. F. S. Shean.
Mr. L. Granauer. Mrs. A. Smith.
Mrs. W. B. Harmston. Mr. C. Stephan.
and child. Mr. F. Stewart.
John Stewart. Mr. W. Tarn.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hartmann. Mr. M. Taylor.
Mr. Frank Hartmann. Mr. H. A. Thompson.
Mr. C. H. S. Harris. Mr. F. W. Warburton.
Capt. & Mrs. Hindges. Mr. G. Whaley.
Mr. J. Killiba. Miss White.
Mr. J. Kirkwood. Mr. K. Wildmer.
Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. E. Willkom.
Mr. W. Krohn. Mrs. J. Wrottesley.
Mr. Levenstein & vallet. Miss Young.
Mr. R. Love.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Orius*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 7th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 14th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer, *Gastel*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 16th ultimo, left Nagasaki on the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 17th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 20th ultimo.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 6th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The *Glen*'line steamer *Glenartney* from London and Straits, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The steamer *Caro* from New York, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The China Mutual steamer *Chingwo*, from Newport and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Poseidon* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghaia* left London for this port on the 14th ultimo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left London for this port on the 28th ultimo.

HIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

STAM. British steamer, 992, J. F. Messer, 8th November—Saigon 31st October, Rice—Bradley & Co.

PALAMED. British steamer, 1,480, Williams, 8th November—Amoy 7th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

NORMANDIE. Norwegian steamer, 628, E. A. Berg, 8th November—Samarang 27th October, Sugar—Melchers & Co.

NIONE. German steamer, 1,440, E. G. Raaff, 9th Nov.—Kobe and November, General—Stromer & Co.

LOO SOK. British steamer, 1,020, J. B. Jackson, 9th November—Bangkok 30th October, and Koh-si-chang 1st Nov., General—Yuen Fat Hong.

NAMOA. British steamer, 864, H. C. A. Harris, 9th November—Foochow 6th Nov., Amoy 7th, and Swatow 10th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

TAKSONG. British steamer, 977, W. H. Freeman, 9th Nov.—Cancon 9th Nov., General—Jardine Matheson & Co.

DECIMA. German steamer, 965 C. Christensen, 8th Nov.—Port Wallu 4th Nov., Coal—Stromer & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA. British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 6th Nov.—Vancouver 16th Oct., via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai 4th Nov., General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FAME. British steamer, 1,177, Captain Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

GISELA. Austrian steamer, 4,253, A. Millis, 8th November—Kobe 3rd Nov., General—A. L. S. N. Co.

HALLOW. British steamer, 783, J. Roach, and November—Foochow 21st October, and Amoy 1st November, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

HOLYFORD. German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruun, 9th Nov.—Saigon 29th October, Rice—Wieder & Co.

HONGKONG. French steamer, 739, C. Bastien, 8th November—Haliphong 11th November, and Hohio 7th, General—A. R. Marti.

LYDERHORN. Norwegian steamer, 2,414, B. Hammar, and November—Japan 28th Oct., Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kalsha.

MONGKOK. British steamer, 850, C. Stonham, 9th November—Bangkok 31st Oct., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

PRAYA. 150. Captain Maclellan—Hongkong Government Tender.

PROTEO. German steamer, 651, C. Shiar, 8th November—Tientsin 1st November, Bone—Batterfield & Swire.

STRATHMORE. British steamer, 1,153, Forsyth, 9th Nov.—Hongkong 6th Nov., Coal—Jardine Matheson & Co.

WORMEY. British steamer, 1,301, L. Morris, 9th Nov.—Seigou 1st Nov., Rice—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.

SUPERIOR MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED MAIL LINE FROM HONGKONG.

City of Petone (via)

Nagasaki, Kobe, In.

Wednesday, 28th Nov.,

Central and South America, Europe;

via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS

AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED MAIL LINE FROM HONGKONG.

Globe (via Nagasaki)

Kobe, Inland Sea and

Wednesday, 28th Dec.,

Mexico, Central and South America, Europe;

via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS

AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED MAIL LINE FROM HONGKONG.

Empress of India (via)

Nagasaki, Kobe, In.

Wednesday, 28th Dec.,

Europe;

via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS

AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED MAIL LINE FROM HONGKONG.

Empress of Japan (via)

Nagasaki, Kobe, In.

Wednesday, 28th Dec.,

Europe;

via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS

AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.